

# McGill reporter

## Highlights of actions taken by Board of Governors, April 28

The following are brief descriptions of actions taken by the April 28 meeting of the Board of Governors:

- student participation in appointment of deans (see separate article for details)

- student housing project (see separate article for details)

- CEGEP fees (see separate article for details)

- Conseil des Universités — Vice-Principal (Administration) R.F. Shaw and Professor T.J.F. Pavlasek were nominated as the university's candidates for membership in the Conseil des Universités.

- Library acquisitions — \$200,000 was transferred from development funds to go toward the acquisitions of library materials during the coming year. This was essential if the Library was to continue its acquisition programme for the coming year in view of the fact that its operating budget approved by Quebec was totally required for increasing staff and increasing library staff salaries.

- Board and Residence Fees — The Director of Finance, Allan C. McColl, presented a report regarding the deficit situation of student residences and dining halls, and recommended a further increase in fees for 1969-70. The recommendation was approved and it was resolved that the basic fees for residences and dining halls for next term will be:

Men's Residences	\$999.00
Royal Victoria College	\$975.00
Macdonald College	\$775.00

- Rates for athletic facilities — The Board approved the following rates for use of athletic facilities recommended by the Athletics Board effective June 1, 1969. The old rates are shown in parentheses.

Staff — Sept. 1 — May 31	\$15.00 ( 5.00)
Graduates — Sept. 1 — Aug. 31	50.00 (25.00)
Squash Club — Sept. 1 — Aug. 31	50.00 (25.00)
M.N.I. Nursing Staff — Sept. 1 — Aug. 31	25.00 (10.00)

- Summer Swimming

McGill staff	\$10.00 ( 5.00)
McGill students	5.00 (10.00)
Others	20.00 (15.00)

Normal student fees during the academic year will remain unaffected by this new structure.

- Gifts, grants and bequests — Board approved a proposal from the Canadian Tobacco Industry to grant to the Faculty of Medicine \$300,000 to defray about half the cost of a proposed Interdisciplinary Respiratory Research Laboratory, the balance of the cost to come from the Health Resources Fund.

- Membership Committee of the Board — It was resolved that the Statutes be further amended to provide for a Membership Committee to make nominations to the Board of Governors, except those occurring among the members elected by the Graduates' Society and by Senate.

- Re-election of Howard I. Ross as Board member — Mr. Ross was re-elected as a governor for an additional term commencing June 1, 1969 to December 31, 1973.

- In absentia fee — Both Senate and the Board have now approved the reduction of the "in absentia" fee for those who do not attend Convocation, from \$10.00 to \$5.00, with the intention that this change take effect from the three convocations being held this Spring.

- Emeritus Professors — Both Senate and the Board have now approved the recommendation of the Honorary Degrees Committee that the rank of Emeritus Professor be conferred on the following professors at the Spring Convocation on June 6: J.E. Gill, Vernon Ross, and William Rowles.

## FACULTY OF EDUCATION TO MOVE TO MCGILL CAMPUS

The projected move of the Faculty of Education from Macdonald College to the McGill campus was brought into question at the Senate meeting yesterday, and lengthy debate resulted in an endorsement of the decision to bring the faculty onto the McGill campus.

## Principal names committees, invites opinions, suggestions

Dr. H. Rocke Robertson, principal and vice-chancellor, yesterday announced the formation of five advisory committees for the selection of Deans and one advisory committee for the selection of a Vice-Principal (Planning and Development).

Dr. Robertson invited "any member of the University who wishes to express an opinion on any of these Committees, or to suggest candidates, to write to the appropriate Committee, in care of the Principal's office."

Following is the list of Committees:  
For a Vice-Principal (Planning and Development): — Governors' representatives: Messrs. A.D. McCall, Anson McKim, H.I. Ross, Mr. Justice Miller Hyde; Senate representatives: Professors Frank Innes, F.C. McIntosh, Svenn Orvig, H.A. Steppler; two students to be added.

For a Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture: — Senate representatives: Professors P.J. Harris, Leo Yaffe, H.H. Yates, J.E. Young; Faculty representatives: Professors R.H. Common, H.F. MacRae, Helen R. Neilson, H.A. Steppler; two students to be added.

For a Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science: — Senate representatives: Professors George Johnston, G.H. McKay, T.J.F. Pavlasek, Roger Reed; Faculty representatives: Professors R.E. Bell, Joan Marsden, J. Trentman, J.C. Weldon; two students to be added.

For a Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research: — Senate representatives: Professors A. Asimakipoulos, G.P. Collet, R.H. Common, J.R. Gutelius; Faculty representatives: Professors R.E. Bell, G.A. Ferguson, C.P. Leblond, Leo Yaffe; two students to be added.

For a Dean of the Faculty of Law: — Senate representatives: Professors E.F. Beach, J.R. Mallory; Faculty representatives: Professors P.A. Crepeau, D.M. Waters; one student to be added.

For a Dean of the Faculty of Music: — Senate representatives: Professors G.A. Ferguson, W. Hitschfeld; Faculty representatives: Professors I. Anhalt, D. Mackey; one student to be added.

The problem arose when Senate was in process of considering the report of the Steering Committee, in which it was disclosed that a motion by Professors S. Noumoff and W.O. Judkins, dealing with the implications of the move, had been referred to the Senate Committee on Development.

Prof. Noumoff's motion was to the effect that the University postpone the move until an investigation was made of the effects on space problems of the decision to offer collegial level education on the McGill campus — a fact which would place a great demand on classroom space.

Prof. C. Wayne Hall, dean of the Faculty of Education, inquired as to whether this implied that the move would have to be postponed until the development committee had completed its investigation.

Vice-Principal R.F. Shaw pointed out that both the Space Allocations Committee and the Office for Research (Planning and Development) were satisfied that the University would be able to handle all its obligations. Moreover, he said, both the funds and the preliminary plans for the new education building had been approved, working drawings were being prepared, and the "critical path" objective for completion of the building was the autumn of 1970.

Any reconsideration at this point, he added, would delay the building at least one year.

Vice-Principal M.K. Oliver finally resolved the problem by proposing an amendment to the steering committee's proposal calling for Senate to endorse the decision to bring the Faculty of Education on to the McGill campus and requesting the Senate committee on Development to look carefully into the question of space requirements for other University activities after the Faculty moves in.

The amendment was carried.

## Role of Committees questioned at Senate

Should Senate decide on policy before referring a question to one of its committees, or should it await the results of investigation and research by a committee before it is asked to make policy decisions?

This would appear to have been one of the underlying issues of a debate during the early stages of yesterday's Senate meeting.

The discussion followed an objection by Senator Peter Ellis to a report of the Steering Committee that his "motion on adaptation of McGill to Quebec culture" had been referred to the Academic Policy Committee.

Mr. Ellis said that the fact of March 28, "when 5,000 people marched on McGill, showed that the University was not in harmony with Quebec." He said it would be "unwise" for Senate to avoid a debate on the French question. He was not advocating a bilingual institution, only that Senate examine the question.

Senator Harry Edel backed up Mr. Ellis, saying that he was against the principle of referring items of this nature to a committee. "It is a question for all of us to decide."

Senator Leo Yaffe pointed out that the Academic Policy Committee, to which the matter had been referred, would not be making any decisions; it would simply examine the implications of the problem and report back to Senate for a policy decision.

After further discussion, Senator Ian Hyman moved that Senate ask the Steering Committee to assign a place on Senate's agenda for discussion of this matter during the current session.

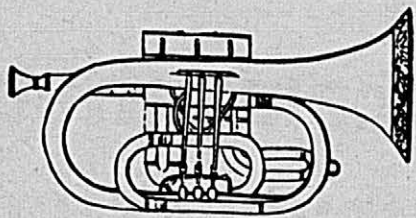
Senator H. D. Woods registered a strong plea on the necessity of Senate to have "real, solid, substantial documentation and facts" before making any language or admission policies. He opposed the motion and the notion that Senate should decide policy first and then hand over the problem to a committee.

Mr. Hyman's motion was defeated.

## Osler Library summer hours

The Osler Library will begin its "summer" hours today, May 1. The Library will now be open Monday to Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.





## music review by steven freygood

### composers and politics

Several years ago some gentlemen, presently members of the McGill SDS and Internationalist groups, assured me that taking up the writing of music was an entirely useless vocation unless I planned to write music which would be socially relevant. This expression, being new at the time, sounded very important. They meant I gather, that I should write either revolutionary music or music about the Revolution. For them it didn't seem to matter if the last was very musical of the first was about anything at all.

I have my own opinions about politics but I prefer to investigate what the great composers thought about society and their place as musicians in it. Schoenberg wrote, "It has always been my belief that a composer, speaking of his own problems, speaks at once of the problems of mankind, only symbolically. Thus the release of the creative spirit is always the subject of music, and subconsciously perhaps, the motive of every composer." And Stravinski wrote recently, "...the (Beethoven) quartets are a charter of human rights and a perpetually seditious one in the Platonic sense of the subversiveness of art."

If these statements are not in some way true, why has every society, every institution considered music and musicians suspect and even dangerous? Plato wrote, "In the ideal state we will have but two kinds of music. One will represent the voice of a man who is brave in time of war and danger. The other will represent him in peacetime, moderate and showing common sense in good fortune and bad. We will have no dirges no laments, no drinking songs or songs of idleness. For this simplicity we shall need no flutes, no harps, but the simple lyre and

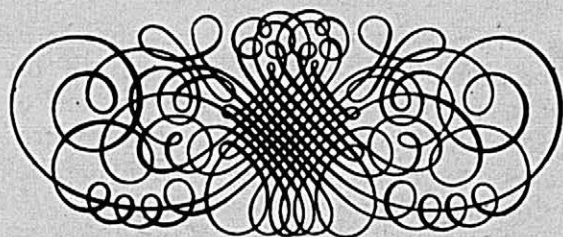
pan-pipes of the country will suffice." (Hooray for country and western!) The Nazi music critic Fritz Stege wrote, "It would be entirely false to say that the reaction of the German people to degenerate and intellectual music was brought about by violence. It was enough merely to point out the errors that had enslaved them. If the evolution of German music had continued as it was, the concert halls would have remained empty. Composers were working in opposition to the soul of the German people, and would have ended with only themselves for an audience. Germany can take pride that she stands among the most musical of nations. The number of harmonica and accordion players, of harmonica ensembles and guitar groups can be counted in the hundreds of thousands" (1939). The communist critic Paul Weiss wrote (1931) "Through music the proletariat presents the major aims of its struggle; music must arm and inspire the listener for the revolution."

A few composers look for approval in the ranks of revolutionary groups, most find approval by joining the social establishment, becoming film composers, writers of jingles, and academicians. Many, however, face the truth that meaning in music cannot fit the requirements of any political or aesthetic ideology traditional or revolutionary, without great cost to the integrity of the musician. Schoenberg wrote in 1948, "It is absolutely pointless associating oneself with the political ideals of any the existing parties. None of these ideals, of whatever colour, will stand up to a closer examination. We who live in music have no place in politics and must regard them as something essentially alien to us. We are a poli-

tical and the most we can do is endeavour to stay quietly in the background." Stravinsky writes, "The American Legion started to campaign against my San Diego neighbour Professor Marcuse, an action I read as a warning to keep my peace about the war or risk being dealt with Chicago-style myself." In 1937 Darius Milhaud wrote, "Preparations for the Paris exposition of 1937 were crowned with success. Yet the mutter of sinister threats was already to be heard. There was to be an Austrian pavilion but the evil forces of the Anschluss were never very far away. Picasso's "Guernica" adorned the walls of the Spanish pavilion, but the Republic had been murdered. Opposite one another the German and Soviet pavilions seemed to challenge each other in mortal combat. One evening as my wife and I watched the sun setting behind the mass of flags of all nations fluttering over the Pont d'Iena, Madeline clutched my arm in anguish and whispered, "This is the end of Europe!" Still, it was peacetime, was it not? There was one's work to be done; one shut oneself up in it. What else was there to do in a world that had gone mad, and was caught in an iron grip that grew lighter day by day, one turn of the screw, each day one turn more."

Composers are no more brave or cowardly than anyone else; they are not detached. Music, however, cannot be readily adapted to fit political or aesthetic manifestoes. If a composer feels love or hatred for humanity then love or hatred will show in his music. If he feels nothing then his music will express nothing.

(The Stravinsky quotations are from an interview in the April 24 1969 issue of the New York Review of Books.)



## book review by juan rodriguez

### portnoy's complaint

by Philip Roth  
(Random House, \$8.95)

The advertising for Philip Roth's new book asks the crucial question: "Do you have Portnoy's Complaint? The adman goes on to explain the symptoms: "A disorder in which strongly-felt ethical and altruistic impulses are perpetually warring with extreme sexual longings, often of a perverse nature."

Now this unique malady has been made into a book, a book about Jews (in relation to Christians, of course), parenthood and sex, a book that is extremely dirty and uproariously funny. Naturally, the adman is right; everybody needs "Portnoy's Complaint." It is a cult, a Freudian dream, and an expert's guide to Jewish one-liners in the bargain. All this for less than nine bucks. It is no surprise that the book is a huge best-seller.

The book is well worth reading (it is positively great entertainment), but I have my doubts as to whether "Portnoy's Complaint" is the dreadfully important book everyone seems to be saying it is.

Alexander Portnoy is a brainchild, a success. Always absolutely brilliant in school, he has progressed to the point where, at thirty-three, he is the Assistant Commissioner of Human Opportunity for the City of New York. It is his business to hear the complaints of others, the Italians, the Puerto Ricans, the poor, the oppressed, the exploited — he hears them all and in his own way he has made some progress. He even likes what he is doing, believes in it. His major problem, though, is that he is a Jew. Not that he minds being a Jew (why should he? indeed, he wants to be a Jew). The trouble is that he has grown up feeling so obviously Jewish that he cannot stomach it anymore. During his childhood he was always reminded of his Jewishness and of how Jews are supposed to act, feel and suffer. He has been taught to identify, to sympathize, and to show concern for the Jews — so much so that he can't stand it anymore. "... this is my life, my only life, and I'm living it

in the middle of a Jewish joke! I am the son in the Jewish joke — only it ain't no joke!"

The resentment and bitterness he has towards his youth all comes tumbling out in the areas of sex and his numerous half-relationships with women — be they Jews or Christians. At first he masturbates and he enjoys it; it gives him satisfaction primarily because it is a protest, a secret protest at that. Then he turns to sex — sex with the goyim! And he enjoys that, too. Infact, Portnoy is attracted to shiksas, and he has his most satisfying sexual encounters with them. He even has an affair with an illiterate mannequin from West Virginia whom he amiably calls The Monkey; it lasts a year. And this brings us to Portnoy's real trouble. While he is sexually attracted to shiksas he cannot bring himself to love any of them. Conversely, when he meets a nice Jewish girl in Israel he

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# Arts and Science separation suggested

There is a possibility that the Faculty of Arts and Science will be separated into two faculties. At a meeting on April 23, the Physical Sciences Division of the Faculty of Arts and Science approved in principle the report of its Science Structure Committee which recommends that a separate Faculty of Science be formed, with a Dean of Science at its head.

One of the major reasons for such a move is the large size of the Arts and Science Faculty as it is currently structured. In 1968-69, enrolment in Arts and Science proper reached 6,509 students. It is a fact that one half of all universities in Canada have a total enrolment less than the number of B.Sc. students at McGill. This year there are 3,041 B.Sc. students registered.

As long ago as 1963 the then dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science, Dr. F. K. Hare, recommended that the faculty split due to its size. In the meantime, B.A. students alone have come to outnumber the entire faculty at that time.

The division of Arts and Science into separate faculties appears to be a growing trend in Canadian universities. Of 35 universities looked at, 21 have separate faculties of Arts and Science, and a number of the remaining 14 are now considering decentralization.

The Physical Sciences committee to look into this matter was established on November 13, 1968 "to study the possibility and ramifications of setting up a Faculty of Science or equivalent body." Its members are Professors R.E. Bell, Physics (Chairman); L.A. Clark, Geological Sciences; B. J. Garnier, Geography; B. Rattray, Mathematics; and Leon St. Pierre, Chemistry.

During the past five months or so the Committee met many times, often with invited participants, including departmental chairmen, the vice-deans of the various divisions in the Faculty of Arts and Science, and the dean, H. D. Woods, himself. The Committee finalized its report on April 9, 1969. The following has been excerpted from the Committee's report.

Over most of its history, McGill University has had a single Faculty of Arts and Science, which is sometimes identified with the original McGill College (although this seems shaky when one reflects that McGill College itself once had a Faculty of Medicine). The first deans of faculties were appointed in 1854. In 1878 the Faculty of Applied Science, the forerunner of Engineering, was detached from the Faculty of Arts. In 1931, Arts became Arts and Science, with individual deans, one of whom was also dean of the whole Faculty. In 1937 the deanship of Science was abolished, and in 1940 four Groups were formed, each with a Chairman; these were the precursors of the present Divisions.

In 1962-63, the enrolment in Arts and Science proper having reached 3,419 students, Dean F. K. Hare proposed that the Faculty should split into Arts and Science divisions, each with a Dean, under a Principal of McGill College. This proposal was not received very warmly by the members of Faculty, which then included only the more senior members of the academic staff. A majority of the members were opposed to splitting the Faculty excluded from budgeting, however, and at least in the early years, a vice-dean's function was largely clerical.

In 1965, Education became a separate Faculty. In 1968, the School of Commerce, which had been attached to the Faculty as a fifth Division since 1964, joined with the Graduate School of Business to become the Faculty of Management. In 1968-69, the enrolment in Arts and Science proper reached 6,509 students, just less than twice what it was at the time of Dean Hare's proposal in 1962-63.

## problems

In discussing problems in Arts and Science, we are not, of course, attacking any individual's performance; on the contrary, the great growth of the faculty has been managed extremely well by a dedicated and able group of people. Rather we tried to see ways of doing things better, to compare what is with what might be. In this new discussion, the problems have fallen into two main groups.

The first group concerns the large size, inhomogeneity, and complexity of our faculty, and the part-time nature of our faculty officers. No dean of such a faculty has much chance of being sufficiently familiar with its parts to make direct judgments of the quality and performance of the various departments.

There is evidence that our present arrangements do not sufficiently allow the Dean to detect and forestall the crises that arise occasionally in departments. On the other hand, according to most of the chairmen of Physical Sciences departments, it is fairly easy for them to see the Dean as often as they need to; this is a great tribute to our Dean, given his large load. Most ordinary members of the staff, however, necessarily perceive the Dean as fairly remote.

The complexity of the Faculty and of its organization mean that the legislative machinery is clumsy. Discussions shuttle back and forth between faculty and divisions, with consequent delay and frustration. Can anyone count the number of times the CEGEP question (whether or not McGill should accept college level students) has been debated in this faculty? Some of the repetitions were induced by differences of opinion and changes of mind, but many of them grew out of our structure. The vice-deans play a questionable and frustrating role (only one of the first four stayed out his five-year term); they constitute an administrative level without very much power to act. Newly arrived staff members at McGill are always horrified (or worse amused) at the number of levels, committees, and debates in our faculty.

The second group of problems can be summarized as the facelessness of science at McGill. When, for example, the Lamoignon Committee of the Senate of Canada solicited a brief from McGill on the support of science in Canada, there was no one to whom the request could logically go. There is no compelling reason why the deans of either Arts and Science or Graduate Studies should be scientists, and at the moment neither of them is. Again, when an outside agency solicited a grant application in an interdisciplinary, applied area, the story was the same, with a fairly happy ending (successful intervention by Engineering). A further example is McGill's low quota of NRC scholarships. Clearly neither of the

vice-deans of the two scientific divisions can act as spokesman and organizer in such situations. Similar remarks can be made about internal affairs at McGill. It is clear that science needs a strong voice in matters of staff, curricula, buildings, libraries, and budgets. There is a large sphere of action for a leader in scientific planning, interdisciplinary projects, and senior university representation, that does not overlap with the essential spheres of chairman of departments, and that at present is simply unoccupied.

## recommendations

There are a number of possible ways to alter the organization so as to attack the problems cited earlier.

(1) Form a separate Faculty of Science, with the remainder of the present Arts and Science presumably forming a Faculty of Arts (or perhaps, as at McMaster, Faculties of Humanities and Social Sciences).

(2) Dean Hare's 1963 proposal: keep a single body, McGill College, under a Principal, with Faculties of Arts and of Science under two deans.

(3) Keep a single body under a Principal, but elevate the present positions of vice-dean to dean so that there are four Faculties.

(4) Form four Faculties as just mentioned, but dispense with the single body over them.

(5) Wider-ranging schemes that take us outside our own Faculty and call for restructuring of large parts of the university. One example is the elimination of faculties, as discussed at Laval. A second is a regrouping of, for example Physical Sciences and Engineering as Pure and Applied Physical Science, and so on across the campus. We pass over these as being beyond our scope.

Of the possible schemes, only (1) and (4) attack the existing problems without perpetuating the present two-level structure (dean and vice-deans) of Arts and Science. We have found few opinions favoring a split into separate Physical and Biological Science Faculties, which eliminates (4).

We therefore recommend that a separate Faculty of Science be formed, with a Dean of Science at its head. This new Faculty would of almost the same size as the Faculty of Arts and Science proper was at the time of the revision of 1963-64. Some sharing of the Dean's load in this Faculty may thus be necessary almost at once. Without going into detail, we recommend that the new Faculty should not be divided in such a way as to create a new level of administration (such as our present Divisions and Vice-Deans). A possible way would be to have an associate dean from the physical sciences if the dean was from the biological sciences, or vice versa, but then to have both men act together over the whole faculty. We recommend that the deanship should be a full-time job for its occupier.

What are the possible disadvantages of separate Faculties of Arts and Science? We have not heard of very many; nobody, for example, now argues that the separation would lessen fruitful contacts between arts and science professors. It has been suggested that there might be less flexibility in setting first year curricula so as to keep a student's options as wide as possible; but this is only a possible disadvantage, because there is no intrinsic reason for less flexibility. Our present arrangement, after all, calls for a decision between Arts and Science in first year; we must also remember that the present first year will disappear in a few years. Again, it can be argued that upper-year science students would have less opportunity to take arts courses, and vice versa, but a short look at our present practices shows that we could hardly do worse in this respect.

A further possible disadvantage concerns the position of the Geography and Psychology Departments, which offer both B. A. and B.Sc. programs. In each case a simple separation of Science from Arts would leave the department split between the two. Simi-

lar cases are known now, however, and they seem to operate successfully. Biochemistry and Physiology are formally parts of the Faculty of Medicine, but effectively they also operate in the sphere of Arts and Science, and are listed in its calendar. Members of the Mathematics Department adhere to all the four Divisions of the present Faculty without difficulty.

The possible advantages of setting up a Faculty of Science would be many. In addition to contributing to the solution of the problems already mentioned, the highlighting of an area in which McGill is already recognized would benefit the whole university. The appointment of a natural scientist as Dean would improve the communication between the science staff members and the Dean, and raise their morale. A Dean of Science would be a highly visible, influential person whose role would be important locally, provincially, and nationally. He would cooperate with other universities and with governments in establishing areas of research and teaching that affect our social and economic lives, and thus add to our roles as scientists and citizens. Most of all, however, a Faculty of Science would improve our own running of our own affairs.

## New procedure adopted for Spring Convocation

The increasing size of the graduating classes each year has resulted in the need for revised procedures in the conferring of degrees and diplomas.

Colin M. McDougall, registrar, has announced that, with Senate approval, the university will hold three separate Convocations this year and he said it was possible that even more decentralization would be considered in the years ahead.

It is estimated that some 2,600 students will be receiving degrees this Spring.

Because of the large number of students who will be participating in the main Convocation in the Forum on June 6, each degree or diploma recipient will not be required to make his or her way to the platform, as in the past. Instead, each student will stand as the Dean reads out his name, as well as honours, medals or prizes, where applicable, and he will then resume his seat. After the last name in each section has been read, the Chancellor will declare the degree or diploma duly conferred.

Mr. McDougall points out that the physical limitations of the Forum pose difficult problems in marshalling the large number of students in alphabetical order. The time it would take to process students individually is also regarded as a factor in changing the procedures.

The other two Convocations will be held on May 15 for the Faculty of Medicine in Moyse Hall and June 2 for the Faculty of Agriculture, School of Food Science and Faculty of Education at Macdonald College. Students in the Faculty of Education on the McGill campus have the option of attending either the Macdonald Convocation or the general McGill ceremony.

## McGill Associates Dinner May 6

R. F. Shaw, Vice-Principal (Administration) will address the Spring Dinner of the McGill Associates on Tuesday, May 6 at the Ritz Carlton Hotel. He will talk about aspects of the student crisis. The title of his talk will be, "You can neither smash it, nor whittle it away."

The dinner will start at 6:30 p.m. with cocktails beginning at 5:30 p.m.

The McGill Associates are a group of businessmen in the Montreal area who are interested in the University.



## ULSTER: the colorless battlefield

by Carl Law

If civil rights workers in Northern Ireland are still singing, the song is probably: "Nobody Knows the Troubles I've seen." For ever since Partition when Ulster Protestants opted out of the newly independent Irish Free State and stopped beating Catholics with hull rivets in the drydock of Harland and Wolff an uneasy truce has existed.

In the South where Protestants are a small minority, the contemporary Irishman tends to view the "Troubles" with a philosophic shrug, and many pints of Guinness are tucked away in "mixed company." Political infighting is the province of the occasional drunk, looking for a scrap at closing time; or a rich source for the folk singers' repertoire. But in the North where the Catholic/Protestant ratio is "dangerously" close to the 50/50 mark a nagging fear persists in the hearts of the older generation; fear that "the Papists will take us over, and join with the South." This is nonsense, for the Catholics in Northern Ireland like most black people in the United States and most French Canadians want nothing more than housing, job opportunities, and a decent education for their kids. A Rome-directed Catholic conspiracy in Northern Ireland is about as likely as an extension of the drinking hours. So, what then is the problem? Like most problems it is rooted in history. Very briefly, it originated in the fact of the Ulster Plantation founded early in the seventeenth century. Settlers, predominately Scottish, were granted land in return for bringing English justice (sic) to a barbarian land that had hitherto largely resisted colonization by virtue of having no central ruling body which could be conquered. The settlers (Protestant) displaced the native Irish (Catholic) and then engaged them as tenant farmers on what had been their own land. Consequently Ulster land tenure was Protestant held and has remained so. When voting laws were promulgated on a property

rather than an individual basis, Catholics were ipso facto ill-represented.

This, on the surface, is the stuff of the revolution, but behind the scenes a more subtle persecution persists. Catholics, unable to find jobs, turned for survival (like the European Jews) to independent business (often necessarily shady) for survival. They leaned towards such areas as the spirit trade and bookmaking since entry to these occupations was relatively more open than to the nepotistic civil service or the business sector. The Belfast Telegraph, Northern Ireland's largest newspaper, operates or did till recently with a twenty percent ceiling on Catholic employees, e.g. Thus the Catholic was cast as the villain and associated with evil greyhound racing and sinful pubdrinking. Like Mr. Deasy's antisemitism in Ulysses, prejudice was passed on in the form of the veiled joke; exclusion from many social circles, etc. The government employment and housing agencies staffed as they were with staunch Protestants, often Orangemen, could discriminate with a large measure of impunity against those people whom they felt threatened their existence.

That position is fortunately becoming untenable. Like modern West Germans, the new generation, university-educated, versatile, hopeful, and unfettered by the "British Empire neurosis," is unwilling to perpetuate the old feuds. Victorianism whether political or moral, is incompatible with the challenge of modern Ulster, a country on the brink of solving its most pressing industrial and agricultural problems. Mr. Ian Paisley, the instigator of many senseless beatings on the streets of Belfast, is safely out of the trenches for a few months and the lovely Miss Bernadette Devlin has brought a ray of sunshine to Westminster.

This is no blind Chauvinism. It is simply that one becomes so bored with schoolboy bickering and writing on walls.

## Board ratifies student role in selection of deans

The Board of Governors, at its April 28 meeting, supported the position of Senate on the question of student participation on advisory committees to the Principal for the selection of dean and the Vice-Principals (Planning and Development).

On April 24, Senate resolved to recommend to the Board that the following changes be made in the composition of the current advisory committees to the Principal for the appointment of deans, it being understood that this is an interim, ad hoc action involving no amendments to the Statutes. The long-term problem of the terms of reference, the composition, and procedures of such committees, which might involve amendments to the Statutes, will be referred to the Joint Committee to Maintain a Continuing Review of University Government.

Senate's four points on student membership were:

1. Students should be added to serve on these committees as full participating members.

2. These student members will be chosen by the Faculty Students' Associations concerned and by the students Students' Societies. In the case of the Committee for a Dean of Agriculture, the Students' Society of Macdonald College will be concerned; and in the case of the other committees, the Students' Society of McGill University will be concerned. The above-mentioned student bodies are urged by Senate to select students from among the names already proposed to the Principal by the Faculty Students' Associations.

3. In the case of the larger committees, two student members should be added; and in the case of the smaller committees, one student member should be added. In each case, one of the students must come from the Faculty concerned.

(The following point was not clearly specified by a motion, but it was understood by the sense of Senate discussion that in the case of the larger committees, one student would be chosen by the Faculty Students' Association and one by the Students' Society; and in the case of the smaller committees, the one student would be chosen by the Faculty Students' Associations after consultation with the Students' Society.)

4. Student membership on these committees should be restricted to those who undertake to respect the confidentiality of the deliberations, without restricting the choice of the committee to hold certain meetings open when the question of confidentiality is not involved.

Senate agreed as well that, subject to the same conditions, two student members be added to the current Advisory Committee to the Principal for the appointment of a Vice-Principal (Planning and Development). Senate's intention seems to be that one of the students should be chosen by the McGill Students' Society and one by the Macdonald Society.

Although the Board approved ratification of the above recommendations by an almost unanimous vote, only two against and one abstention, strong opposition was expressed by Dean G. L. d'Ombain, Faculty of Engineering, and G. M. M. Currie.

Dean d'Ombain objected to the role of students in the appointment of deans and vice-principals largely for two reasons: that students were not competent to make judgments in such a process and that the provisions for student participation accepted by Senate stipulated no control of the kind of student who might be chosen to take part in it.

Mr. Currie's objections were based on the fact that the Board was being asked to make a decision on an important matter without adequate opportunity to give proper study to the matter, and he also felt that while students should have an important role in university curriculum, there was not a place for them in the appointment of the senior academic and administrative officers as they had little direct contact with these functions.

However, the Principal and several members of the Board vigorously defended the actions of Senate. Because the Principal expressed satisfaction with the Senate proposals, it was felt by some members that they should support the four points, particularly in view of the urgent need to get on with the business of appointing the new deans, although there was not adequate time to fully study the plan.

## Board takes final step to OK support of student housing project

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At its meeting of November 25, 1968 the Board of Governors approved the support

## CRISIS IN CANADIAN UNIVERSITIES —CARLETON PROFESSOR

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In Canadian academic circles, Prof. Mathews probably holds the first prize for unpopularity. He and his colleague at Carleton, James Steele, have joined this country's small club of controversial figures — Canadian Dimension, Maclean's, Weekend Magazine, Time, "The Way It Is," and the New York Times, to name only a few, have picked up the news of their struggle.

Whether the Mathews-Steele thesis has been accepted or rejected in different circles, it has certainly been done with a great deal of heat. This is probably compensating for the fact, says Mathews, that up to the time he and Steele blew it open, "the condition we address had reached crisis proportions with hardly a murmur of notice from centres of interest and concern in the nation."

The condition he refers to is the rapidly diminishing proportion of Canadian scholars in Canadian universities. In his recent address to the McGill community, Mathews' statistics showing that while the pool of Canadian graduates qualified for teaching has been steadily (albeit not spectacularly) growing in the last three years, still about

73% of all new faculty has been non-Canadian (especially American).

In 1968, for example, out of 9,500 available Canadian in the MA/PhD graduate pool, 696 were hired as university teachers. In addition to this, and here's the crunch, 1,946 non-Canadians were also hired. This apparently means that our universities found the value of non-Canadians to our university system so substantial, that they hired three times as many foreign teachers as Canadians, in spite of the fact that there were enough of the latter to fill the posts.

Of course, one argument against this conclusion has been that there are just not enough Canadian PhD's to go around. So, given a choice between a Canadian who is working for his doctorate, and, say, an American who already has his, it would be most logical to hire the American at that point in time.

Not true, claims Mathews. The compiled statistics point out that only 27% of all hirings last year were PhD's, meaning, he says, "that even if there were no PhD's at all among the Canadians hired, still the larger proportion of non-Canadians hired did not have doctorates."

With or without statistics, it is not difficult to feel the tension brewing on many Canadian campuses. Already, since Mathews and Steele began their crusade, many reports have cropped up about discrimination against Canadian graduates in our own universities.

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It is interesting to note that the hiring situation Mathews refers to is peculiar to Canada. In other countries, like the United States, there is a strict quota on foreigners who may come and teach.

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# Gray hearing complicated by technical, procedural problems

by Stuart Gilman

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Monday morning, April 28, Paul Wong, President of the Arts and Science Undergraduate Society, was called by the defense. He was followed in the afternoon by Professor R. Vogel, chairman of the History Department.

Stan Gray took the stand at around three o'clock Monday afternoon. His testimony was soon interrupted by Peter Laing, Q.C., counsel for the University, who objected to Mr. Gray's references to events of November 1967.

A lengthy debate then ensued and the Committee ruled that Mr. Gray should not testify directly on events of November 1967. It will be remembered that this was the time of the Administration Building occupation.

After consulting on this point with Jacques Desmarais, counsel for Mr. Gray, Mr. Gray was then asked a question which, although framed technically in an acceptable manner, merely led Mr. Gray to explore November 1967 all over again.

There was further objection on this and the arbitration adjourned to the next morning when the Committee would give its decision once again on the kind of testimony it would hear from Mr. Gray.

Out of approximately five and a half hours of session on Tuesday Mr. Gray testified for about one half-hour. The rest of that time was taken up with technical and

procedural matters, and with debate over the introduction of certain documents by the defense most of which were turned down by the Committee.

There was a good deal of confusion, indecision, and groping by the Committee because Mr. Gray finds it difficult to accept legalistic distinctions. As he explained to the Reporter he cannot dissociate his thoughts from actions, his entire development from his present opinions, and his actions at any time from his previous actions and experience. He is not, as he says, a political theorist in the classroom and someone else outside it.

Consequently, it is not a rhetorical trick on his part that he wishes to associate his entire range of political views, his total political experience at McGill, and his overall design of political action, to the three events that the University has specified in their charges.

With respect to the hearings themselves, he sees them as merely another point in a continuing political process. Although the Committee has ruled many times on general guide-lines for evidence, although it has tried to simplify the proceeding with many suggestions to the defense, it has generally failed. This is so because Gray inevitably builds onto each event a total view, a presentation which contradicts and confuses the general rules which the Committee has established.

To complicate matters, the Committee has decided that documents, articles, and testimony which relate directly to Gray's opinions and motivations are relevant; also, that testimony, documents, and articles which help to describe the atmosphere at the time of the alleged offenses are equally relevant.

The effect of these rulings has been to allow an incredibly wide range of evidence into the hearings. However, the Committee has stated a provision for the admissibility

of evidence — namely, that when Gray speaks directly on the three events under consideration — disruption of the Nominating Committee, January 24, disruption of a Board of Governors meeting, January 27, and a disruption of Senate, February 5, all this year — he will establish a direct link between all the evidence which has been allowed and his behaviour on those days. A great deal of evidence has been allowed "under reserve", which means that where Gray fails to show that there is direct relevance between a document and his actions on those dates, that evidence shall be subsequently ruled inadmissible.

To give an example: Gray may relate what the Principal said to him in November 1967 because it relates to the development of his relationship to the university. He may not relate the events of November 1967 themselves because that period is outside the scope of the hearing. He cannot testify as to the program and views of the student movement at that time because it is not relevant to his own actions at a later date. He can speak about the conclusions he drew from events of November, but he cannot explain the specific events that were responsible for those conclusions.

Another distinction works as follows: he may tell the Committee that he believes in "democratization" and he may provide a brief definition of the term. But he must reserve a defense of those views, both generally, and as he applies them to the McGill context, for the summation argument, not the testimony in chief.

On top of all this, Peter Laing has objected to nearly everything that has fallen outside the "res gestae," the three events named in the charges. He explained to the Reporter that since there is no clear definition of the terms related to the charge — "adequate cause," for example — there cannot be a definition of a proper defense

and, therefore, no definition of admissible or inadmissible evidence.

These are but a few of the complications which have resulted. Adding all these problems, and realizing that they comprise a fraction of the difficulties which have arisen, one can begin to assess the magnitude of the process and of the task with which the Committee and the participants have to deal. Given the political nature of the arbitration, it is easy to see that these complications are and will be generally unresolvable. What is remarkable is that the Committee has, throughout, kept its good sense and good humor. Frustration has, at times, led to some rather harsh words, but these have never in any significant way affected the positive mood of the hearings.

According to Walter Tarnapolsky, chairman of the Committee, it is hoped that after the hearings are completed, he, together with Professor Noel Mailloux and Professor André Morel, the other two Committee members, will get together and decide, first, on their view of events; second, their conclusions; and third, what kind of judgement they will deliver. It must be noted that the Committee has a wide range of judgements from which to pick. It is not merely a matter of "innocent" or "guilty." Rather, they can decide that Gray deserves some form of discipline other than being fired.

After the Committee has made their decision, Professor Tarnapolsky will write up the report and delivery copies of it to the Principal and Mr. Gray simultaneously. At that point, the Committee will have completed its task.

What length does he expect the report to be? "I don't know," he told the Reporter, "but I don't expect it to be under twenty-five pages."

Prior to the reconvening of July 2, when Gray will resume his testimony, the Reporter will be publishing highlights of the arbitration taken from the transcripts.

## housing project...

continued from page 4

of the Students' housing project in the following terms:

"It is recommended that the University assist the Students' Society to obtain a 100 per cent mortgage from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation and Quebec Housing Corporation or, alternatively, that the University itself borrow the funds from CMHC — QHA and become the owner of the building and that the University itself borrow the funds from CMHC — QHA and become the owner of the building and that the University complete a lease-back arrangement with the Students' Society."

A letter dated March 20, 1969 was sent to the President of Quebec Housing Corporation from the Director General of Higher Education approving of this project on the basis of a loan by Quebec Housing Corporation to the Students' Society, guaranteed by the university.

Approval is, therefore, requested to proceed on this basis and to negotiate and enter into an agreement with Quebec Housing Corporation and the Students' Society of McGill University which will provide the said guarantee and safeguard of the university's financial position.

The Board's approval requested by Mr. Shaw was given unanimously.

## Fees for McGill CEGEP students approved

The Board of Governors on Monday approved the following recommendation which set the scale of fees for McGill CEGEP students next year: "that the following rates and policy for the collegial (CEGEP) students be established for 1969-70:

Commerce, Arts, Music, Nursing, Engineering, and Physical and Occupational Therapy — \$460.00

Agriculture and Household Science — \$450.00"

The above rates include full Students' Society, Undergraduate Society, Athletics and Health assessments. The present fee structure for regular students will continue next year, that is \$636 for Arts students and \$701 for Science students.

The collegial rates apply only to bona fide Quebec students. Non-Quebec students entering collegial years will pay standard university fees.

The \$460 fee structure for McGill CEGEP students is in line with other Quebec universities and institutions where students will be playing tuition for admission to collegial studies.

## French Gvmt donates medical books to McGill

Louis de Laigue, French Consul in Montreal, last Friday, April 25, donated a collection of French medical books to the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University on behalf of the French Government.

In accepting this collection on behalf of the University, Prof. M. K. Oliver, Vice-Principal (Academic), thanked the Consul and said he was "delighted that McGill's involvement in cultural and scientific exchange programmes between France and Quebec was increasing at such a pace" and also mentioned that "a number of scholars and French military 'coopérants' were presently furthering their studies at McGill. Moreover, he added, 'several McGill Faculty members are undertaking study trips to France under the France-Quebec Agreements.'"

The ceremony was held in the Medical Library of the McIntyre Medical Sciences Building, and was attended by Dr. M. McGregor, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill; Guy Frégault, Commissaire général à la coopération avec l'extérieur (Québec); and by scholars and representatives of the French and Quebec Governments.

This collection is made up of 290 French texts, monographs as well as books on the History of Medicine, at the graduate research level.

These books will be incorporated with the collection of medical books presently available at the Medical Library and at the Osler Memorial Library of the Faculty. All medical students, research workers, and

members of the Medical School of McGill may use the Library's facilities. It is also open to all city physicians as well as to anyone involved in medical research or study who has need of its material. These persons will also be able to consult the new collection.



Dean McGregor, M. Guy Frégault, Mrs. M. Farmer, Vice-Principal Oliver, M. Louis de Laigue

The objectives of the Library are to assist in education, research and patient care, to make materials and information available to its local clientele, and to fit into regional, national and international networks.

In addition to McGill staff and students, the library gives service to 35 Montreal hospitals, 15 of these being French-speaking. Furthermore, 35 Montreal companies, research institutes and government bodies use its resources.



## ULSTER: the colorless battlefield

by Carl Law

If civil rights workers in Northern Ireland are still singing, the song is probably: "Nobody Knows the Troubles I've seen." For ever since Partition when Ulster Protestants opted out of the newly independent Irish Free State and stopped beating Catholics with hull rivets in the drydock of Harland and Wolff an uneasy truce has existed.

In the South where Protestants are a small minority, the contemporary Irishman tends to view the "Troubles" with a philosophic shrug, and many pints of Guinness are tucked away in "mixed company." Political infighting is the province of the occasional drunk, looking for a scrap at closing time; or a rich source for the folk singers' repertoire. But in the North where the Catholic/Protestant ratio is "dangerously" close to the 50/50 mark a nagging fear persists in the hearts of the older generation; fear that "the Papists will take us over, and join with the South." This is nonsense, for the Catholics in Northern Ireland like most black people in the United States and most French Canadians want nothing more than housing, job opportunities, and a decent education for their kids. A Rome-directed Catholic conspiracy in Northern Ireland is about as likely as an extension of the drinking hours. So, what then is the problem? Like most problems it is rooted in history. Very briefly, it originated in the fact of the Ulster Plantation founded early in the seventeenth century. Settlers, predominately Scottish, were granted land in return for bringing English justice (sic) to a barbarian land that had hitherto largely resisted colonization by virtue of having no central ruling body which could be conquered. The settlers (Protestant) displaced the native Irish (Catholic) and then engaged them as tenant farmers on what had been their own land. Consequently Ulster land tenure was Protestant held and has remained so. When voting laws were promulgated on a property

rather than an individual basis, Catholics were ipso facto ill-represented.

This, on the surface, is the stuff of the revolution, but behind the scenes a more subtle persecution persists. Catholics, unable to find jobs, turned for survival (like the European Jews) to independent business (often necessarily shady) for survival. They leaned towards such areas as the spirit trade and bookmaking since entry to these occupations was relatively more open than to the nepotistic civil service or the business sector. The Belfast Telegraph, Northern Ireland's largest newspaper, operates or did till recently with a twenty percent ceiling on Catholic employees, e.g. Thus the Catholic was cast as the villain and associated with evil greyhound racing and sinful pubdrinking. Like Mr. Deasy's antisemitism in Ulysses, prejudice was passed on in the form of the veiled joke; exclusion from many social circles, etc. The government employment and housing agencies staffed as they were with staunch Protestants, often Orangemen, could discriminate with a large measure of impunity against those people whom they felt threatened their existence.

That position is fortunately becoming untenable. Like modern West Germans, the new generation, university-educated, versatile, hopeful, and unfettered by the "British Empire neurosis," is unwilling to perpetuate the old feuds. Victorianism whether political or moral, is incompatible with the challenge of modern Ulster, a country on the brink of solving its most pressing industrial and agricultural problems. Mr. Ian Paisley, the instigator of many senseless beatings on the streets of Belfast, is safely out of the trenches for a few months and the lovely Miss Bernadette Devlin has brought a ray of sunshine to Westminster.

This is no blind Chauvinism. It is simply that one becomes so bored with schoolboy bickering and writing on walls.

## Board ratifies student role in selection of deans

The Board of Governors, at its April 28 meeting, supported the position of Senate on the question of student participation on advisory committees to the Principal for the selection of dean and the Vice-Principals (Planning and Development).

On April 24, Senate resolved to recommend to the Board that the following changes be made in the composition of the current advisory committees to the Principal for the appointment of deans, it being understood that this is an interim, ad hoc action involving no amendments to the Statutes. The long-term problem of the terms of reference, the composition, and procedures of such committees, which might involve amendments to the Statutes, will be referred to the Joint Committee to Maintain a Continuing Review of University Government.

Senate's four points on student membership were:

1. Students should be added to serve on these committees as full participating members.

2. These student members will be chosen by the Faculty Students' Associations concerned and by the students' Societies. In the case of the Committee for a Dean of Agriculture, the Students' Society of Macdonald College will be concerned; and in the case of the other committees, the Students' Society of McGill University will be concerned. The above-mentioned student bodies are urged by Senate to select students from among the names already proposed to the Principal by the Faculty Students' Associations.

3. In the case of the larger committees, two student members should be added; and in the case of the smaller committees, one student member should be added. In each case, one of the students must come from the Faculty concerned.

(The following point was not clearly specified by a motion, but it was understood by the sense of Senate discussion that in the case of the larger committees, one student would be chosen by the Faculty Students' Association and one by the Students' Society; and in the case of the smaller committees, the one student would be chosen by the Faculty Students' Associations after consultation with the Students' Society.)

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Although the Board approved ratification of the above recommendations by an almost unanimous vote, only two against and one abstention, strong opposition was expressed by Dean G. L. d'Ombrain, Faculty of Engineering, and G. M. M. Currie.

Dean d'Ombrain objected to the role of students in the appointment of deans and vice-principals largely for two reasons: that students were not competent to make judgments in such a process and that the provisions for student participation accepted by Senate stipulated no control of the kind of student who might be chosen to take part in it.

Mr. Currie's objections were based on the fact that the Board was being asked to make a decision on an important matter without adequate opportunity to give proper study to the matter, and he also felt that while students should have an important role in university curriculum, there was not a place for them in the appointment of the senior academic and administrative officers as they had little direct contact with these functions.

However, the Principal and several members of the Board vigorously defended the actions of Senate. Because the Principal expressed satisfaction with the Senate proposals, it was felt by some members that they should support the four points, particularly in view of the urgent need to get on with the business of appointing the new deans, although there was not adequate time to fully study the plan.

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and, therefore, no definition of admissible or inadmissible evidence.

These are but a few of the complications which have resulted. Adding all these problems, and realizing that they comprise a fraction of the difficulties which have arisen, one can begin to assess the magnitude of the process and of the task with which the Committee and the participants have to deal. Given the political nature of the arbitration, it is easy to see that these complications are and will be generally unresolvable. What is remarkable is that the Committee has, throughout, kept its good sense and good humor. Frustration has, at times, led to some rather harsh words, but these have never in any significant way affected the positive mood of the hearings.

According to Walter Tarnapolsky, chairman of the Committee, it is hoped that after the hearings are completed, he, together with Professor Noel Mailloux and Professor André Morel, the other two Committee members, will get together and decide, first, on their view of events; second, their conclusions; and third, what kind of judgement they will deliver. It must be noted that the Committee has a wide range of judgements from which to pick. It is not merely a matter of "innocent" or "guilty." Rather, they can decide that Gray deserves some form of discipline other than being fired.

After the Committee has made their decision, Professor Tarnapolsky will write up the report and delivery copies of it to the Principal and Mr. Gray simultaneously. At that point, the Committee will have completed its task.

What length does he expect the report to be? "I don't know," he told the Reporter, "but I don't expect it to be under twenty-five pages."

Prior to the reconvening of July 2, when Gray will resume his testimony, the Reporter will be publishing highlights of the arbitration taken from the transcripts.

## housing project...

continued from page 4

of the Students' housing project in the following terms:

"It is recommended that the University assist the Students' Society to obtain a 100 per cent mortgage from Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation and Quebec Housing Corporation or, alternatively, that the University itself borrow the funds from CMHC — QHA and become the owner of the building and that the University itself borrow the funds from CMHC — QHA and become the owner of the building and that the University complete a lease-back arrangement with the Students' Society."

A letter dated March 20, 1969 was sent to the President of Quebec Housing Corporation from the Director General of Higher Education approving of this project on the basis of a loan by Quebec Housing Corporation to the Students' Society, guaranteed by the university.

Approval is, therefore, requested to proceed on this basis and to negotiate and enter into an agreement with Quebec Housing Corporation and the Students' Society of McGill University which will provide the said guarantee and safeguard of the university's financial position.

The Board's approval requested by Mr. Shaw was given unanimously.

## Fees for McGill CEGEP students approved

The Board of Governors on Monday approved the following recommendation which set the scale of fees for McGill CEGEP students next year: "that the following rates and policy for the collegial (CEGEP) students be established for 1969-70:

Commerce, Arts, Music, Nursing, Engineering, and Physical and Occupational Therapy — \$460.00

Agriculture and Household Science — \$450.00"

The above rates include full Students' Society, Undergraduate Society, Athletics and Health assessments. The present fee structure for regular students will continue next year, that is \$636 for Arts students and \$701 for Science students.

The collegial rates apply only to bona fide Quebec students. Non-Quebec students entering collegial years will pay standard university fees.

The \$460 fee structure for McGill CEGEP students is in line with other Quebec universities and institutions where students will be playing tuition for admission to collegial studies.

## French Gvmt donates medical books to McGill

Louis de Laigue, French Consul in Montreal, last Friday, April 25, donated a collection of French medical books to the Faculty of Medicine of McGill University on behalf of the French Government.

In accepting this collection on behalf of the University, Prof. M. K. Oliver, Vice-Principal (Academic), thanked the Consul and said he was "delighted that McGill's involvement in cultural and scientific exchange programmes between France and Quebec was increasing at such a pace" and also mentioned that "a number of scholars and French military "coopérants" were presently furthering their studies at McGill. Moreover, he added, "several McGill Faculty members are undertaking study trips to France under the France-Quebec Agreements."

The ceremony was held in the Medical Library of the McIntyre Medical Sciences Building, and was attended by Dr. M. McGregor, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of McGill; Guy Frégault, Commissaire général à la coopération avec l'extérieur (Québec); and by scholars and representatives of the French and Quebec Governments.

This collection is made up of 290 French texts, monographs as well as books on the History of Medicine, at the graduate research level.

These books will be incorporated with the collection of medical books presently available at the Medical Library and at the Osler Memorial Library of the Faculty. All medical students, research workers, and

members of the Medical School of McGill may use the Library's facilities. It is also open to all city physicians as well as to anyone involved in medical research or study who has need of its material. These persons will also be able to consult the new collection.



Dean McGregor, M. Guy Frégault, Mrs. M. Farmer, Vice-Principal Oliver, M. Louis de Laigue

The objectives of the Library are to assist in education, research and patient care, to make materials and information available to its local clientele, and to fit into regional, national and international networks.

In addition to McGill staff and students, the library gives service to 35 Montreal hospitals, 15 of these being French-speaking. Furthermore, 35 Montreal companies, research institutes and government bodies use its resources.



## Membership of Senate Standing Committees reviewed

The Nominating Committee of Senate wishes to inform members of the University community that it is about to undertake the annual task of reviewing the membership of Standing Committees of Senate. After this review the proposal membership of committees for the 1969-70 session will be presented to Senate. Members of the University are invited to suggest names of individuals whom they consider to be qualified and willing to serve on Standing Committees. A complete list of Standing Committees appears in the front of the Staff Directory, although appointment or election to some of these is prescribed by Senate regulations. Published below is a short list of those committees for which the Nominating Committee would especially like to receive recommendations.

Suggestions should be made either to the Secretary of Senate or to any member of the Nominating Committee. The members of the Nominating Committee are as follows:

The Principal, Chairman  
Vice-Principal M. K. Oliver  
Dean H. G. Dion  
Dean H. D. Woods  
Dean S. B. Frost  
Dean G. L. d'Ombrain  
Professor I. Anhalt  
Professor C. D. Gordon  
Professor Frances Henry  
Professor C. P. Leblond  
Professor G. A. MacLachlan  
Professor Helen Neilson  
Professor P. H. Sandiford  
Professor R. Vogel  
Professor Leo Yaffe  
Mr. Robert Hajaly  
Mr. Ian Hyman  
The Registrar, Secretary

### UNIVERSITY BOOK STORE COMMITTEE

D. E. Armstrong, Chairman  
The Vice-Principal (Academic)  
The Vice-Principal (Administration)  
John Brierley  
O. M. Fuller  
L. P. Geldart  
T. H. Hills  
N. Schoenauer  
W. C. Shipley  
R. Strachan  
Robert Vogel  
B. F. Weems  
The Manager of the Book Store,  
Three Student representatives.

### COMMITTEE ON CONTINUING EDUCATION:

The Vice-Principal (Academic), Chairman  
The Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture  
The Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Science  
The Dean of the Faculty of Education  
The Dean of the Faculty of Engineering  
The Dean of the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research  
The Director of the Centre for Continuing Education  
The Director of Continuing Education, Macdonald College  
Mrs. Allan Arnoff  
T. H. Barton  
D. V. Bates  
P. C. Briant  
G.-P. Collet  
C. D. Gordon  
M. Horowitz  
T. Lloyd  
P. J. Sandiford  
Robert Sauvé  
H. A. Stepler  
Mr. J. W. Eaton

Mr. Ruben Rosen  
M. Jean-Louis René  
The Registrar, Secretary

### UNIVERSITY LIBRARIES COMMITTEE:

S. B. Frost, Chairman  
The Vice-Principal (Academic)  
T. H. Barton  
D. G. Bates  
E. F. Beach  
J. C. Brierley  
Alison Cole  
G.-P. Collet  
P. R. Eakins  
W. Hempel  
E. A. Heuser  
W. Hirschfeld  
W. O. Judkins  
D. K. McE. Kevan  
M. P. Maxwell  
R. Melzak  
T. F. Morris  
E. R. Pounder  
Georgia Phelan  
Robert Vogel  
Leo Yaffe  
Raymond Yong

The Director of University Libraries (Keith Crouch)  
The Director of the Graduate School of Library Science (Virginia Murray)  
The Chairman, Macdonald College Library Committee (G. H. McKay)  
The Librarian, Macdonald College Library (Mrs. Muriel Wells)  
Three student members  
The Registrar, Secretary

### MACDONALD COLLEGE LIBRARY COMMITTEE:

G. H. McKay, Chairman  
The Vice-Principal (Academic) (M. K. Oliver)  
The Vice-Principal, Macdonald College (H. G. Dion)  
The Dean of the Faculty of Education (C. Wayne Hall)  
The Chairman, Faculty of Agriculture Library Committee (E. Donefer)  
The Chairman, Faculty of Education Library Committee  
The Chairman, University Libraries Committee (S. B. Frost)  
The Director of the School of Food Science (Helen R. Neilson)  
The Director of University Libraries (Keith Crouch)  
The Librarian of the Macdonald College Library (Mrs. Muriel Wells)  
A. F. MacKenzie  
D. K. McE. Kevan  
Three Student members  
G. A. Rockwell, Secretary

### UNIVERSITY PLACEMENT COMMITTEE

T. J. F. Pavlasek, Chairman  
The Vice-Principal (Administration)  
Paul Crepeau  
E. C. Knowles  
C. M. McDougall  
R. N. Morrison  
C. D. Solin  
E. C. Webster  
The Macdonald College Placement Officer  
Three student members  
R. C. Coleman, Secretary

### UNIVERSITY SCHOLARSHIPS COMMITTEE:

J. R. Mallory, Chairman  
The Vice-Principal (Academic)  
William Bruce  
Maxwell Dunbar

J. Durnford  
S. Freedman  
C. D. Gordon  
J. H. Holton  
S. Kennedy  
E. C. Knowles  
J. B. Lightman  
Alec Lucas  
R. N. MacDonald  
M. P. Maxwell  
R. N. Morrison  
Helen R. Neilson  
R. V. V. Nicholls  
Helen C. Reynolds  
R. T. Sharp  
C. W. Stearn  
C. D. Solin  
E. J. Stansbury  
J. C. Weldon  
Three student members  
The Registrar, Secretary

### COMMITTEE ON STUDENT HEALTH:

J. C. McDonald, Chairman  
The Vice-Principal (Planning and Development)  
William Bruce  
D. G. Cameron  
H. G. Dion  
John Lohrenz  
M. McGregor (alternate W. H. P. Hill)  
Helen C. Reynolds  
E. J. Stansbury  
The Dean of Students (C. D. Solin)  
A Warden of the Men's Residences (Ian Henderson)  
Three student members  
The Registrar, Secretary

### COMMITTEE ON DEVELOPMENT:

C. A. Winkler, Chairman  
The Vice-Principal (Academic)  
The Vice-Principal (Administration)  
A. C. Blackwood (on leave of absence 1968-69)  
Maxwell Cohen  
J. L. deStein  
A. D. Elliott  
S. B. Frost  
K. L. S. Gunn  
F. Kunz  
Svenn Orvig  
T. J. F. Pavlasek  
H. Spence-Sales  
H. A. Stepler (vice Blackwood)  
J. H. Spencer  
H. D. Woods  
The President of the MAUT  
Three student members  
J. H. Holton, Secretary

### COMMITTEE ON ACADEMIC POLICY:

The Vice-Principal (Academic), Chairman  
The Vice-Principal (Planning and Development)  
Rose Johnstone  
F. C. MacIntosh  
G. H. McKay  
F. O. Morrison  
H. Roseborough  
C. D. Solin  
E. J. Stansbury  
D. F. Theall  
M. Wisenthal  
H. H. Yates  
Three student members

### COMMITTEE ON INSTRUCTIONAL COMMUNICATIONS:

G. C. B. Cave, Chairman  
D. V. Bates

Helmut Blume  
R. H. Douglas  
M. Horton  
John Nicholson  
T. J. F. Pavlasek  
R. Salisbury  
D. F. Theall

### COMMITTEE ON COMMUNICATIONS:

Vice-Principal Shaw, Chairman  
T. H. Barton  
Y. Clermont  
J. M. Kealy  
K. L. S. Gunn  
P. Laporte  
Gordon Thomson  
A. A. Tunis  
Mark Waldron  
David Williams  
E. C. Wood

2 members to be appointed by the Graduates' Society

3 members to be appointed by the Students' Society.

## Dr. S. Mason wins award

Dr. Stanley G. Mason has won the 1969 Anselme Payen Award of the American Chemical Society's Division of Cellulose, Wood, and Fiber Chemistry. He is director of the Applied Chemistry Division, Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada, and a professor of chemistry at McGill University.

Dr. Mason was cited for his achievements as researcher, teacher, and administrator. The author or coauthor of more than 160 scientific articles on the physics and chemistry of paper and cellulose, he has pioneered in many aspects of papermaking. His research has illuminated the process of chemical pulping and the role of the mechanical properties of cellulose fibers in papermaking. He also has contributed significantly to understanding of the properties of fluids, including the flow of fiber suspensions, and to measurement of the uniformity of fiber suspensions, which in turn determines the uniformity of paper.



Dr. Mason

The Anselme Payen Award, named after the 19th century French chemist and industrialist who first discovered, named, and analyzed cellulose, the primary component of wood, includes a \$1,000 honorarium and a bronze medal. The award was established in 1962 by the ACS Division of Cellulose, Wood, and Fiber Chemistry "to honor and encourage outstanding professional contributions to the science and technology of cellulose and its allied products."



## book review...

continued from page 2

boldly announces to her that he loves her and then is unable to have an erection with her. "Who else do you know broke a leg chasing shiksas?... Or found a real live monkey right in the streets of New York, a girl with a passion for the Banana? Doctor, maybe other patients dream—with me, everything happens. I have a life without latent content. The dream thing happens. Doctor: I couldn't get it up in the State of Israel! How's that for symbolism, bub?"

The source of Alex's complaint is his mother, Sophie Portnoy, who will likely become known in time to come as the archetypal Jewish mother. She is a gargantuan, hovering, abominable snowman of a character. Her power over Portnoy lies in the fact that she is so undefined yet so obviously there in Portnoy's mind.

She sews, she knits, she darns—she irons better even than the schvartze, to whom, of all her friends who each possess a piece of this grinning childish black old lady's hide, she alone is good. I'm the only one who's good to her. I'm the only one who gives her a whole can of tuna for lunch, and I'm not talking dreck, either. I'm talking Chicken of the Sea, Alex. I'm sorry, I can't be a stingy person. Excuse me, but I can't live like that, even if it is 2 for 49. Esther Wasserberg leaves twenty-five cents in nickels around the house when Dorothy comes, and counts up afterwards to see it's all there. Maybe I'm too good,' she whispers to me, meanwhile running scalding water over the dish from which the cleaning lady has just eaten her lunch, alone like a leper, 'but I couldn't do a thing like that.'

At thirty-three, Alexander Portnoy has yet to recover from his parents—an industrious, super-hard-working, frantic Jewish mother, and a slobby, uncouth, nothing-of-a-father, who works in a black neighbourhood collecting payments for a WASPy insurance company. "These two are the outstanding producers and packagers of guilt in our time!"

It is these people who have forced Portnoy into maintaining weird and erratic relationships with both his penis and his women. He wants to be a Jew but without the overwhelming guilt that his parents have attached as a part of the agreement. He wants to marry a Jewish girl, have Jewish kids, but he also wants to enjoy a full sex life unabashedly and without condition. What Portnoy wants, of course, is to have his cake and eat it. (And if I may hit the heights of inpropriety, he wants it in more ways than one.) But it is almost a foregone conclusion that Portnoy's wishes will just not come to pass.

Nevertheless, he seeks guidance and so he slips into the world of psychoanalysis (what else?). This, to me, is the most fascinating aspect of "Portnoy's Complaint"—the style. The entire book, except the last sentence, consists of Portnoy's frantic stream-of-consciousness. The novel ends where it should begin, as the "punch line" tells us that Portnoy's exhausting rambles have amounted to nothing more than a dry-run. Thus, the analyst, Dr. Spielvogel, delivers the final line: "So. Now vee may perhaps to begin. Yes?"

Style is everything in Roth's book, and "portnoy's Complaint" is one of the few novelistic examples that form is content (others that come to mind are Mailer's

"Why Are We In Vietnam?" and Buddy Glass's narratives in Salinger's Glass family stories). Roth's weapon is humour and most of the book is simply hilarious. The humour is as black as could be—yet not in the urbane Pynchon-Heller-ish way. Portnoy is a beleaguered pop black humourist, and Jewish, to boot. The jokes are vulgar, slovenly, even faintly school-boyish, but above all thoroughly laughable. The comedy is derived from Groucho Marx and burlesque, only dirtier. Portnoy's dread of being caught in the act of masturbation is riotous; the descriptions of his entanglements with various lovers are wild and bawdy. There is enough original situation-comedy material in "Portnoy's Complaint" to fill a whole season of television—if such erotic adventures were permitted.

If there is a fault in "Portnoy's Complaint" it is perhaps that the book is simply too funny. There is a great amount of pathos in Portnoy's situation, but seldom does this feeling bubble to the surface. It is the humour that sustains the book and when it isn't funny "Portnoy's Complaint" is rather boring. This does not occur very often, yet I found it peculiar that I was constantly laughing at Portnoy's pain rather than experiencing it. The book appeals to a lurid fascination in the human spirit with other people's miseries. This fascination emanates from the security that the reader enjoys in being distinct and separate from the character in the novel. We laugh at Portnoy's pain. "Listen, come to my aid, will you—and quick! Spring me from this role I play of the smothered son in the Jewish joke! And also it hoits, you know, there is pain involved, a little human suffering is being felt, if I may take it upon myself to say so—only that's the part Sam Levenson leaves out!" Yet even these lines are funny; it hoits, indeed, ha-ha-ha.

In this respect, the book tells me everything and yet nothing about Alexander Portnoy. It tells me nothing of the American Jewish experience, although all the "facts" are here. The book is thus, in my view, neither an important nor a moving reading experience. It is merely hilarious. And that, perhaps, is the final tragedy of "Portnoy's Complaint."

## McGill Faculty Union membership meeting May 7

The Organizing Committee for a McGill Faculty Union has scheduled the initial membership meeting for Wednesday, May 7. "Those on the teaching or research staff who either have joined or have a serious interest in what we are doing" are urged to attend the 3:30 pm meeting in the Arts Council Room, Arts Building, room 160.

The committee is "very encouraged by the response to the idea of forming a staff union." Initial membership will "easily reach fifty."

The composition is also heartening, the committee stated, "promising a broadly based group." The initial group includes junior and senior faculty members from medicine, psychology, pathology, genetics, physics, chemistry, engineering, mathematics, social welfare and marine biology as well as the social sciences and humanities.

The principle issues on the proposed agenda are the consideration of affiliation with the CNTU and the election of an interim Executive Board.

## Science vs Recreation: or can we have both?

Mont St. Hilaire, the 2,285-acre estate which was bequeathed to McGill in 1958, stands figuratively at the crossroads. University authorities are now faced with the problem of reconciling its unique scientific value with the recreational interests of the academic community and the general public.

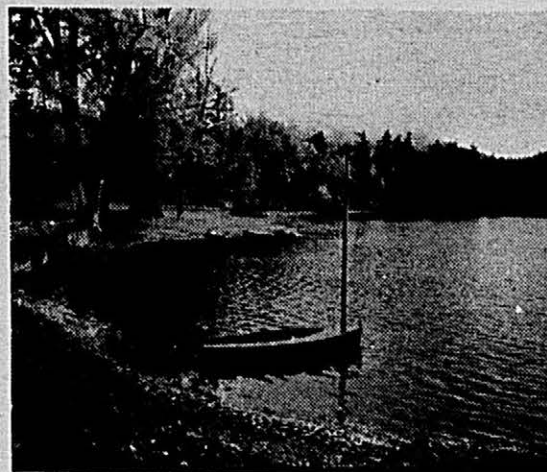
The beautiful mountain, which shelters beneath its hills the sparkling waters of Lac Hertel, is situated 25 miles east of Montreal. It was left to the university by the late Andrew Hamilton Gault—hence its name, the Gault Estate. Brigadier Gault may have had both recreation and science in mind for his will he dedicated the mountain to "the immediate interests of the university" and "as a great heritage for the benefit and enjoyment of the youth of Canada."

But experience over the past 10 years has apparently dictated the need to reassess the relative priorities between science and recreation. There appears to be general agreement that the size of the property could and should lend itself to both activities; the major problems are those of degree and control. The natural scientists insist that the scarcity of such wide tracts of untrammelled wilderness within easy reach of the student, teacher, and researcher means that scientific priorities alone must determine the extent of recreational use.

It must be remembered that, because of its peculiar history, Mont St. Hilaire is the only one of the group of eight mountains, known as the "Monteregian" hills, to be relatively undisturbed by man, and indeed it has tracts of forest which have stood untouched since their development after glaciation. (The other mountains in the chain are Mount Royal, Mount Bruno, Mount Johnson, Mount Yamaska, Mount Shefford, and Mount Brome.)

This is one of the reasons, scientists hold, that its plant and animal life are of great significance to research in the natural sciences and in the field aspects of other sciences, for basic ecological research, for control studies in conservation and pollution. The plant and animal life in this region, they contend, must be left undisturbed if this natural field laboratory is to continue to have research value.

The fact that the mountain has evaded the encroachment of "civilization" may be attributed to the fact that a major portion of the summit has been in the hands of two landowning families. It was included in the Seigneurie of Jacques de Chambly, received by royal charter around 1640. These holdings were later transferred by marriage to Jean B. Hertel de Rouville, who later assumed the name of Chambly. The single lake on the mountain is named Hertel in recognition of the second seigneur.

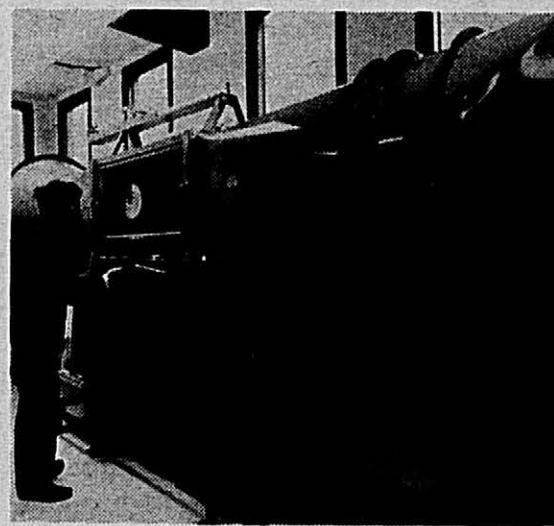


Lac Hertel

Since taking over the mountain in 1958, the university has opened up areas for recreational purposes. Many members of the university community know the trails that encourage walking and hiking in the sum-

mer and autumn, skiing and snowshoeing in the winter. The shores of Lac Hertel are ideal for picnics and at one time, swimming and boating were permitted. This had to be discontinued, however, as the lake is the water supply for the estate and the nearby town of Beloeil.

Although there has been some scientific activity on the mountain, there is a feeling that facilities are insufficiently developed. A combination laboratory and dormitory has been provided but accommodation is limited. More recently, the headquarters of



Wind tunnel, Institute for Mineral Industry Research

the Institute for Mineral Industry Research was opened and for some time the Department of Mining Engineering and Applied Geophysics has maintained a small laboratory housing complex electronic equipment to measure variations in the earth's magnetic field.

The Board of Management of the Gault Estate (F. S. Howes, Chairman, Drs. Allan Auclair, Timothy R. Oke, Austin W. Cameron, Peter R. Grant) is now faced with some difficult policy decisions affecting the future of the mountain. Some of the trails and roads have encroached on areas which have been reserved for academic and scientific purposes so that there is a need for protective guidelines and control. While wishing to make available those large areas which can continue to be used for recreational purposes, the Board must find some means for controlling access to the estate and for clearly protecting those areas reserved for research.

It has been pointed out that the establishment of priorities for natural sciences and research "allied to man's eventual survival" would permit for a "limited development" of recreational interests.

But the reverse situation—giving priority to recreational facilities—would eventually eradicate all possibility for continued ecological research which "will become one of the major emphases of biology if not all science in general."

A.A.T.





# FORUM

## caut policy

To the Editor:

The recent announcement that the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada is going to prepare to defend academic freedom requires comment.

The AUCC is, despite its title, essentially an association of university and college presidents. Anyone familiar with its operations knows this; a glance at its by-laws confirms it. As a servant of the university community, it is financed by a handsome levy (\$1.75 per student) paid out of the operating budgets of the universities. One might reasonably expect it to be a vigorous defender of academic freedom. It is no denigration of the sensitive concern of a few university presidents to say that the AUCC's performance in this regard has not been reassuring. The statement that it is "engaged in attempting to develop a set of guidelines to tenure which will adequately meet the contemporary circumstances" sounds hollow indeed.

The announcement refers to the dissatisfaction of the AUCC with the Policy Statement on academic freedom of the Canadian Association of University Teachers. That statement was developed by the CAUT after many years of experience in dealing with direct and indirect threats to academic freedom in more than a hundred disputes, and deep reflection on them. In February 1968, soon after the CAUT had adopted the Statement, it proposed to the AUCC that the latter body demonstrate its concern for academic freedom by formally approving it. The AUCC professed to find some aspects of it objectionable. The CAUT therefore asked that the objections be stated clearly in writing, so that they might be given serious consideration. The AUCC agreed to do this. In February 1969, no objections having been forthcoming, the request for them was repeated. The promise was repeated. It remains unfulfilled.

Where the CAUT Statement has been adopted and applied, it has worked well. The most serious disputes of the past winter occurred where the recommendations

contained in it had been ignored by university administrations and in some cases by faculties themselves. This is not to say that the Statement covers all eventualities: faculty members and students themselves can sometimes pose threats to academic freedom, and it is incumbent on them to study the implications of that fact. The CAUT has for some time been developing a statement of professional ethics, in which the responsibility of faculty members for respecting academic freedom will be discussed.

The CAUT and the Canadian Union of Students established some months ago a joint committee to study academic freedom for students, including those areas in which the immediate interests of both faculty and students overlap. The sudden interest of the AUCC in these matters is touching; one would like to feel that it was reassuring, and some day it may prove so. Given the record, however, faculty and students will know well where they must look for the defence of academic freedom: to themselves first, and in the long run to an enlightened public.

J. Percy Smith  
Executive Secretary

## a pleasant surprise

To the Editor:

Coming across the McGill Reporter by accident last week turned out to be more than a pleasant surprise. Both my husband and myself (former graduates) had no idea that a publication of this calibre was originating from Montreal, least of all from McGill.

I have shown my copy to my friends, who all share my enthusiastic opinion of it.... May I suggest your issues be distributed to graduates, or that its existence be made wider known? It is most unusual to find such a wide range of stimulating and relevant articles in one journal. Looking forward to receiving your next copy.

Mrs. Shirley Cohen



## CENTRE FOR CONTINUING EDUCATION HIGHLIGHTS

Total Number of Students: 10,329 — up 600 from 1967-68. Total Registration: 13,591 — down 300 from 1967-68. Income: \$880,000 — up \$135,000. Expenditures (budget): \$850,000 — up \$268,000. Excess of Income Over Budgeted Expenses — 3.5% (compared with 28%, 1967-68).

Nature of Student Population (taken from Registration Forms): Sex: Male 64.2%; Female 35.0%; Unknown 0.8%. Language Groups: English 54.7%; French 23.6%; Other 21.1%; Unknown 0.6%. Education: Elementary School 3.0%; High School Graduate 37.5%; Technical School 6.9%; University Graduate 37.5%. Age: Below 21 — 6.5%; 21 to 30 — 51.8%; 31 to 40 — 24.3%; 41 to 50 — 11.9%; 51 to 60 — 3.4%; Over 60 — 0.4%; Unknown 1.7%. Number working towards various diplomas and certificates: Bankers 416; Engineering 417; Transportation 287; C.A. 554; Diploma in Management 1,141; Transportation 124; C.I.M.A. 386; R.I.A. 437; C.G.A. 68; Retail 104.

Thus 37.7% of students are working toward one of the above diplomas or certificates.

## coming events



A Funny Thing Happened on the Way to the Forum

## MAY 1 to MAY 7

### THURSDAY 1

**POLYMER THURSDAYS LECTURE:** Chemistry Department Speaker, Prof. W. C. Galley of McGill. 4:30 p.m., Room 10, Otto Maass Chemistry Bldg.

**CINE-CANADA:** Free showing of NFB films. "Jour après jour," and "Satan's Choice." 12 to 2 p.m., Place Bonaventure Mini-Theatre.

**NIGHT OF THE IGUANA:** M.S.E.A. Post Exam Film Festival. L-132, 6:30 and 9 p.m., admission 75 cents.

**NFB PUBLIC SCREENING:** "The Work of Art," "La Forme des Choses," "Kurelek," "A la Recherche de l'Innocence." Botanical Gardens Auditorium, 4101 Sherbrooke St. E., 8 p.m. Admission free. Information, 879-4823.

**THE YELLOW DOOR COFFEE HOUSE:** Peter Schaff, New Jersey contemporary songs. 3625 Aylmer, 8:30 to 12 p.m. until May 3.

**MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS:** Opening of the new Oriental Gallery. "Art of the Congo," exhibit to May 4.

**THE BACK DOOR:** Paul Geremia. 985 Sherbrooke St. W. Information 392-4946. Until May 4.

**VERDI REPERTORY CINEMA:** Orson Welles' "Falstaff", in English, French subtitles. 7:30 and 9:30 p.m. Admission 99 cents. 5380 boul. St. Laurent. Telephone: 277-4145. Until May 3.

### FRIDAY 2

**CINE-CANADA:** NFB films — "People of the Peace," and "Les Hutterites." 12 to 2 p.m., Place Bonaventure Mini-Theatre. Admission free.

**KING RAT:** MSEA Post Exam Film Festival. L-132, 6:30 and 9 p.m., admission \$1.

**IRANIAN STUDENTS ASSOCIATION:** Meeting at 8 p.m., University Centre. Room 123. Iranian music, plus lecture on "Tour of Bugestan and Sistan," in Persian. 288-0850.

**MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS:** "African Dream Song," an evening of African music, dance and readings. Admission 50 cents for students. 9 p.m.

**QUEENS UNIVERSITY:** Dept. of Continuing Medical Education sponsors workshop for physiotherapists and occupational therapists — "Current Concepts in the Management of Patients with Arthritis and Allied Conditions." Teaching Room. Etherington Hall, Queens University, Kingston, Ontario.

### SATURDAY 3

**CINE-CANADA:** "Serenal," "University," and "Le bonheur difficile." NFB films. 11 a.m. to 3 p.m., Place Bonaventure Mini-Theatre. Admission free.

**INSTANT THEATRE:** "C.C.C. Productions," Czech films, stories, puppets. 12:00, 12:40 and 1:20 p.m., Place Ville Marie.

**A FUNNY THING HAPPENED ON THE WAY TO THE FORUM:** M.S.E.A. Post Exam Film Festival. L-132, 6:30 and 9 p.m. Admission \$1.

**THE KEYBOARD WORLD OF BACH:** Lecture-demonstration by Reginald Godden, pianist. Sponsored by the Royal Conservatory of Music Alumni. 4 p.m., Marianopolis College Lecture Hall, Peel and McGregor.

**MCGILL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP:** Splash party, Currie Pool, 7 p.m.

**THE VANILLA FUDGE:** Concert at Plattsburgh College of Arts and Science. 8 p.m., P.S.U.C. Gym, Plattsburgh, N.Y. Admission \$3. Tickets on sale at University Centre.

**JAPANESE FILM FESTIVAL:** "Le portrait de Madame Yuki," directed by Kenji Mizoguchi. French and English sub-titles. 8:30 p.m., Ciné-Week-End. 3860 St. Urbain. Information, 274-7534.

**MUSIQUE DE LA COUR DE FRANCE DU 18ième SIECLE:** The Philidor Trio of the New York Pro Musica. Shelley Gruskin, recorder and baroque flute; Elizabeth Humes, soprano; Edward Smith, harpsichord. Works by Couperin, Bordet, Rameau, Boismortier, Clerambault. 8:30 p.m., SGWU Theatre. Further information, 486-5449.

### SUNDAY 4

**VERDI REPERTORY CINEMA:** Ingmar Bergman's "The Hour of the Wolf", and "Persona."

**UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT:** U. of V. Baroque Ensemble, annual spring concert. Music by Bach, Telemann, Purcell, Rameau, Vivaldi. Unitarian Church, Burlington, Vermont. Admission free.

### TUESDAY 6

**MCGILL ASSOCIATES:** Spring Dinner Meeting. Speaker, Robert Shaw, Vice-Principal (Administration). Topic, "You can neither smash it nor whittle it away." Ritz Carleton. Further information from the secretary.

### WEDNESDAY 7

**CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL NOON-DAY RECITAL:** Gerald Wheeler, organ. "Symphony No. 2 in E Minor" — Louis Vierne "Divertimento for Flute Stop" — Frederich Karam. "Chorale Prelude. Deck Thyself My Sons with Gladness" — J. S. Bach. "Prelude and Fugue in G. Major" — J. S. Bach, 12:20 p.m., corner of University and St. Catherine. Admission free.

**WOMEN ASSOCIATES:** French Conversation Group, 2 p.m., Peterson Hall. Further information, 731-7021.

**MONTREAL FOLK WORKSHOP:** The Mountain City Four. 8 p.m. to 11 p.m., Moose Hall, 3485 Park Avenue (corner of Milton). Admission \$0.75.

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